

the ovules; but the latter are distinguished by their oval form." The ovules are spherical, and not oval; but the other facts are fundamentally correct. It is also in error that Duvernoy adds (p. 133):—"The Eels and the Lampreys have no deferent canal, any more than an oviduct. Like the ova, their semen ruptures the capsules in which it has collected, and diffuses itself in the abdominal cavity, whence it is expelled in the same way as the ova." But he correctly describes the place of opening of the peritoneal canal, the ureters, &c.

Valenciennes thought that the external characters regarded as serving to establish specific division among the common Eels might be due to difference of sex, and that, for example, the *pimpenau* (*glut-eel* of the English) was the male of the *plat-bec* (*grig-eel* of the English). Nevertheless he did not venture to assert that such was the case (Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 1867, tome i. p. 548).

Syrski (Sitzungsab. Akad. Wiss. zu Wien, Bd. lxxix. 1874) has described and figured the homologies between the flattened lobulated testes of the Eels and their ovaries, the absence of ovules in the former coexisting with their presence in the latter. He particularly made known the deferent canal and its cloacal opening, but without determining the characteristic testicular structure of the lobules.

Lastly, Dareste ('Comptes Rendus,' 1875, tome lxxxi. p. 159) fully confirmed these observations upon the *pimperneaux* as regards the external anatomical character of the male organ. Among the *pimperneaux* he notices some female individuals. The Indian *Anguilla marmorata* also furnished him with males.

XXXIX.—*On a Collection of Nocturnal Lepidoptera from the Hawaiian Islands.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 333.]

Tortricidæ.

CHILOIDES, gen. nov.

Pædiscæ affine genus; differt autem palpis longioribus infra bene ciliatis, ciliis antice productis; capite piloso. Alæ posticæ ramis secundo et tertio medianis bene separatis, petiolo nullo.

This genus has the form and general aspect of *Pædisca*, with which it seems to agree in the neuration of the prima-

ries; the neuration of the secondaries, however, differs in the separate emission of the second and third median branches; the head is clothed above with long coarse hair, much longer than in *Pædisca*; and the palpi are longer, more depressed, and with the second joint clothed below with a long projecting fringe of hair; the antennæ are normal. I have failed to discover any described genus answering to these characters.

25. *Chiloides straminea*, sp. n. (No. 101).

General coloration of a *Chilo*; somewhat similar to *Pædisca albidulana*: primaries stramineous with brown veins; costal margin dotted with black; subcostal area crossed by numerous abbreviated fine oblique black lines and dots; submedian area speckled with black dots, the most prominent of which form a little group below the end of the cell, and two oblique series of three each, the first at basal third, and the second just beyond the external third; a submarginal series of fine black points: secondaries shining silvery grey, fringe slightly stramineous, white towards the anal angle, with a slender sub-basal testaceous line: body stramineous. Primaries below shining blackish brown, with pale buff costal border minutely and sparsely speckled with black; external border slightly stramineous, black-speckled; fringe stramineous, with a sub-basal brownish line: secondaries shining creamy white, fringe as above: body pale creamy buff. Expanse of wings 9 lines.

One specimen. "Occurs on salt marshes near Honolulu."

Mr. Blackburn has sent a specimen (No. 95) of a species which I am unable to identify. It was taken "flying near the active crater of Mauna Loa, Hawaii; elevation 4000 feet." Whether this fact has any connexion with its condition I cannot, of course, say; but its abdomen is wanting, and the wings, if they ever possessed a pattern, have certainly lost it.

26. *Proteopteryx Blackburnii*, sp. n. (No. 132).

Primaries above ash-grey, clouded with cupreous brown; costal area crossed by numerous parallel regular oblique brown stripes; a broad angulated band close to the base and a second just beyond it, only indicated by the usual oblique stripes above the median vein, but below this vein strongly defined externally by broad brown stripes; a cupreous oblique band from the middle of the costa to the external angle; this band is abruptly elbowed, widened, and mottled with black from the middle to the inner (or dorsal) margin; apex black, crossed on the costal border by a triangular white spot divided

by a slender transverse black line; two submarginal white dots close to the apex; disk between the apical patch and the elbowed band filled by a large semicircular silvery patch enclosing a grey, comma-shaped spot crossed by black and cupreous lines; fringe traversed by parallel dark grey lines: secondaries greyish brown with cupreous reflections; fringe silver-grey, traversed near the base by a dark grey stripe: head and thorax whitish; abdomen dark grey. Primaries below fuliginous brown with cupreous reflections, costal margin from just before the middle spotted with white; fringe traversed, at the base and in the middle, by two slender whitish lines: secondaries shining silvery white, the apical half mottled with grey and with slight cupreous reflections; costal border crossed by abbreviated blackish striæ: body below shining creamy white. Expanse of wings $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Var. (No. 131).

The basal bands on the primaries decidedly blacker, the second band well defined and solid throughout; the area immediately beyond this band white, forming a well-defined quadrate spot at the centre of the inner (dorsal) border; otherwise similar. Expanse of wings 5 lines.

Two specimens. "Flying about low plants at Makawao, Maui."

Lord Walsingham kindly identified this for me as a second species of his genus; it comes nearest to the variety of *P. emarginana* figured at pl. lxxvi. fig. 3, of the "North-American Tortricidæ" (Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. iv.). His Lordship has also referred the two following species to their genera.

27. *Steganoptycha fætorivorans*, sp. n. (No. 66).

Primaries above with the costal half, excepting the margin, slaty grey, inner or dorsal half, including the external area and fringe, silvery white; costal margin silvery white, spotted with black, some of these black spots elongated into oblique lines; a short longitudinal dash close to the base; an oblique abbreviated band at basal fourth and a second just beyond the middle, united at their inferior extremities by a cross band, blackish brown; a black spot and a diffused brown spot close to the external angle; three longitudinal, discal, minute black dashes in a curved series; apex transversely striated with black; fringe externally irrorated with grey: secondaries shining fuliginous brown, with a pale line at the base of the fringe: body pale brown, collar and tegulæ darker; abdomen with slight cupreous reflections. Wings below fuliginous brown with cupreous reflections, internal borders white with

cupreous reflections; body below silvery white. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

Two specimens. "Occasionally taken by beating; also bred from a larva spinning together leaves of a tree unknown to me by name. The tree in question superficially resembles box; but the leaves are somewhat larger, and have a strong, rather unpleasant scent. Mountains of Oahu."—*T. B.*

28. *Phoxopteris rufipennis*, sp. n. (No. 109).

Primaries above rusty orange, blotched with ferruginous red and transversely striated with plumbaginous grey; costal margin white, crossed by numerous parallel oblique dark ferruginous striæ, behind and below which are parallel plumbaginous striæ; a short black dash placed longitudinally just before the middle of the interno-median area; a transverse sprinkling of black scales between the two last grey striæ upon the disk; fringe grey, blotched and tipped with rose-red, and with a pale basal line: secondaries fuliginous brown, with slight violet reflections; fringe whity brown towards the apex, but grey towards the anal angle, and with a black subbasal line: head and thorax ferruginous red; abdomen blackish, ferruginous at the base. Wings below greyish brown, shot with purple: primaries with the costal margin dotted with stramineous; outer margin slenderly white; a very slender blackish marginal line; fringe dark greyish brown, tipped with red-brown, and with a white basal line; apex dark red-brown: secondaries shining grey, whitish at apex, and with a brown subbasal line. Body below cream-coloured; palpi and anterior legs above orange. Expanse of wings $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

One specimen. "Beaten from the 'Koa' tree singly on two or three occasions. In specimens not absolutely fresh the white markings on the wings are obscure, approximating to the ground-colour. Taken on Oahu."—*T. B.*

Tineidæ.

29. *Blabophanes longella* (No. 68).

Tinea longella, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. xxviii. p. 479 (1863).

One specimen. Honolulu.

The type of this species was from Northern India; and a second example from South Africa was recently recognized by Lord Walsingham among specimens of Micro-Lepidoptera, taken by Mr. Gooch, and now forming part of the collection of the South-African Museum. The only difference between these specimens (apart from size) is in the colour of the head, which in the African specimen is distinctly orange-yellow,

in the Indian one pale yellow, and in the Hawaiian one (which is also slightly smaller than the two others) nearly pure white.

B. longella is nearly allied to *B. monachella* of Europe, but unquestionably distinct.

30. *Blabophanes rusticella* (No. 110).

Tinea rusticella, Hübner, Samml. eur. Schmett. v. fig. 335 (1827).

One specimen. Honolulu.

31. *Blabophanes obumbrata*, sp. n. (No. 71).

Primaries above black-brown, with cupreous reflections; a large patch of greenish testaceous occupying nearly the whole of the basal two thirds excepting at the borders of the wing, and enclosing four black spots in a rhomboidal form—one large, hastate, and within the discoidal cell, the second smaller, triangular, at the end of the cell, the two others small and oval upon the interno-median area; outer border narrowly whitish brown, speckled with blackish; fringe grey, pale brown at the base: secondaries grey, with cupreous reflections: body testaceous; head and thorax mottled with black. Under surface fuliginous brown, shining, with slight cupreous reflections; primaries shot with purple. Expanse of wings $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

One specimen. "Occasionally taken in Honolulu."

Gelechiidæ.

32. *Depressaria usitata*, sp. n. (No. 69).

Primaries above dark shining fuliginous brown; a fusiform black spot at the base, a rounded spot at the middle, and a transverse spot at the end of the cell; a slender whitish or pale line at the base of the fringe, followed by a darker line: secondaries silvery grey, with slight cupreous reflections; fringe traversed by a dusky line and with dusky tips: thorax above shining fuliginous brown; abdomen greyish brown, with cupreous reflections. Under surface pale shining silvery brown; costal borders and external border of primaries testaceous mottled with grey. Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Two specimens, probably from Honolulu; but the exact habitat is not given. Mr. Blackburn says, "I have a single specimen (? ♂) with the antennæ thicker than in those sent, and obscurely pectinated, as in one of the specimens of 73." This species seems to be most nearly allied to *D. badiella*.

33. *Depressaria gigas*, sp. n. (No. 119).

Primaries above shining fuliginous brown*, irrorated with black, especially upon the borders; a paler diffused transverse discal band, not reaching the costal or dorsal margins, limiting the external border; an irregular black spot beyond the middle of the cell, and an irregular transverse black bilobed spot on the discocellulars: secondaries paler than the primaries, with a narrow diffused testaceous border spotted with blackish at the extremities of the veins: thorax dark fuliginous brown; antennæ grey; palpi testaceous, black-speckled, with black terminal joint; abdomen whity brown, banded with blackish. Primaries below shining fuliginous brown; the apical half of costal border, the outer border, and external margin of the fringe irrorated with whity brown: secondaries whity brown, densely irrorated with fuliginous brown, excepting on the abdominal border, most densely towards the costal margin; a marginal series of blackish spots as above: body below creamy testaceous or pale buff, the legs more or less irrorated with black scales, venter with lateral series of black spots. Expanse of wings 1 inch 11 lines.

One specimen. "Three specimens taken; one was at sugar, the other two at light; all at about 4000 feet up Haleakala, Maui."

This enormous species seems to belong to the same group as the preceding one; it perfectly agrees with *Depressaria* in all details of structure, notwithstanding its greatly superior size.

The three following species agree in general character with Walker's genus *Chezala*, which (notwithstanding that its affinity to *Depressaria* is noticed in the description) stands near the end of the family in Walker's Catalogue. The only structural difference which I have detected between this genus and *Depressaria* is in the slightly different branching of the median nervules of the secondaries, the second and third nervules being emitted from a short footstalk instead of from the inferior extremity of the cell. This character however, does not, appear to be constant; and to insist upon it would separate some of the unquestionably most nearly allied species, including those which, in pattern, correspond with Walker's type.

34. *Depressaria indecora*, sp. n. (No. 128).

Apparently nearest to *D. libanotidella*, but with wider secondaries: primaries above testaceous irrorated with white,

* Seen under a lens it is really yellowish clay-colour, but densely speckled with black.

and speckled here and there with black, especially along the inner or dorsal margin; costal border regularly spotted with black from the middle to the apex, and forming a continuous series, with six or seven spots on the outer margin; an oblique irregular black basicostal dash; a group of black spots across the discoidal cell, just beyond its centre; a black transverse spot at the end of the cell, a subconfluent angulated series of longitudinal black dashes immediately beyond the cell, and a second series of distinct black dashes halfway between the latter and the outer margin; fringe pale, with grey tips and blackish spots in continuation of the black marginal spots: secondaries brownish grey; fringe pale testaceous, with the tips and a subbasal line dark grey, a slender white basal line: thorax testaceous, speckled with black; abdomen dark grey, with the hind margins of the segments and anus golden buff. Under surface sericeous grey: wings with blackish-spotted yellowish fringes, but appearing glossy grey in certain lights; primaries with black-spotted testaceous costal border: secondaries paler than the primaries, having a silvery aspect: body below silvery, like the secondaries; legs dark brown above and banded with whitish, below whitish. Expanse of wings $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

“At an elevation of 4000 feet on Haleakala, Maui. Generally started off rotten trunks and stumps of trees. Two specimens.”—*T. B.*

35. *Depressaria lactea*, sp. n. (No. 129).

Primaries above cream-coloured, more or less densely speckled with testaceous on the borders, and with black markings, nearly as in the preceding species; base occupied by an irregular black stripe; a Σ -shaped black marking across the cell and a 7-shaped black marking at the end of the cell; an ill-defined arched series of subconfluent dusky dashes immediately beyond the cell, followed by an arched subconfluent series of longitudinal blackish dashes; apical half of costal margin and external margin regularly spotted with black; fringe white, indistinctly spotted with grey: secondaries silvery white, speckled with grey, especially on the disk, where the greyish irroration forms a broad belt; a slender interrupted subbasal line on the fringe, which is also spotted with grey: head and thorax cream-colour; antennæ and terminal joint of palpi blackish; abdomen silvery. Primaries below cream-coloured, mottled with grey, excepting on the costal and internal borders; marginal black spots rather less sharply defined than above, but quite distinct: secondaries shining silvery white, costal border with creamy yellowish

reflections; fringe as above: pectus and legs cream-coloured, the latter banded with brown above; venter pure white. Expanse of wings 1 inch 4 lines.

"In company with No. 128. I bred a specimen of each of them from pupæ found (not together) in rotten wood." One specimen.

Notwithstanding the similarity of pattern and habit between this and the preceding species, *D. indecora* possesses the true neuration of *Depressaria*, and *D. lactea* that of the arbitrary group *Chezala*. The following also agrees with the latter group.

36. *Depressaria argentea*, sp. n. (No. 100).

Silvery white: primaries irrorated with grey; markings almost exactly as in *D. indecora*; an oblique basicostal black dash; base of dorsal margin grey; a black dot in the cell and an angular >-shaped group of spots below it; a bilobed black transverse spot at the end of the cell; two arched discal bands formed of more or less confluent grey dashes; apical half of costal margin and outer margin spotted with black: secondaries with grey spots on the fringe: female with the terminal segments of the abdomen banded with grey. Primaries below yellowish (like pale gold), the marginal black spots as above; secondaries with slightly yellowish costal area, otherwise white: body below white; legs banded above with greyish. Expanse of wings 7-11 lines.

A pair of this pretty little species. Mr. Blackburn says that it was taken on the "mountains near Honolulu."

37. *Parasia sedata* (No. 86).

♀. *Gelechia sedata*, Butler, Cist. Ent. ii. p. 560. n. 88 (1880)

The male of this species, which agrees better (both in structure and pattern) with *Parasia* than with *Gelechia*. It was taken "flying on the sea-shore at Kawaiiahæ, Hawaii."

HYPOSMOCHOMA, gen. nov.

Holococera affine genus. Alæ posticæ vena mediana triramosa, ramis autem omnibus bene separatis, petiolo haud emissis; fasciculo setarum magno basali; ciliis marginis externi longissimis; palpis perlongis, arcuatis, a latere emissis; capite lanuginoso; antennis longis, crassis; pedibus longis, robustis, tibiis valide spinosis.

The principal differences between this genus and *Holococera* seem to consist in the branching of the median vein of the secondaries, the second and third branches being emitted separately instead of from a footstalk; and in the large fascicle of

bristles emitted from the base of these wings (presumably a scent-fan), which, when closed, extends along the costal border to some distance beyond the end of the cell, but when opened extends obliquely backwards across the secondaries, and forwards across the under surface of the primaries: the frons appears (judging from the description by Clemens) to be narrower than in *Holcocera*; but in other respects the two genera seem to be much alike*.

Hyposmochoma has somewhat the aspect of *Butalis*, excepting for its singularly placed palpi, which are emitted almost as far apart as in my New-Zealand genus *Boocara*.

38. *Hyposmochoma Blackburnii*, sp. n. (No. 123).

♂. Primaries dark sepia-brown, the second and third sixths of the costal half densely sprinkled with cream-coloured scales, forming a large oblong patch, sharply defined and oblique at its basal extremity, but diffused externally; rather beyond the middle of this pale patch is a short longitudinal black subcostal spot; a few scattered creamy or pale testaceous scales on the basal area; a patch of white and pale scales on the dorsal margin near the external angle; a transverse subapical white belt, notched internally, angulated and expanded upwards along the outer margin externally, and enclosing one or two marginal black spots; a central longitudinal, slightly branched, black streak almost from the base to the white belt; apex black, crossed by two transverse spots of whitish scales; costal fringe immediately opposite to the commencement of the subapical belt pale golden or shining whity brown; fringe of outer margin of the same colour, but tipped and traversed by grey lines, and with two or three black spots upon the inner line: secondaries grey, with bronzy reflections and bronze-brown fringe; the pencil of hairs or bristles stramineous: thorax black, the head and fringes of the tegulæ pale bronzy brown; palpi with silvery inner margin: abdomen dark greyish brown. Wings below shining plumbaginous grey, with slight cupreous reflections, fringes paler than above: body below pale metallic golden; legs brown above, the tarsi black, banded with cream-colour, tibial spines cream-colour. Expanse of wings 9 lines.

One specimen. "Occurring at about 4000 feet above sea on Haleakala, Maui; various localities. I think it is connected with dead wood."

* I again have to thank Lord Walsingham for referring me to the description of *Holcocera*; without this reference I should have been much puzzled as to the affinities of this singular insect.

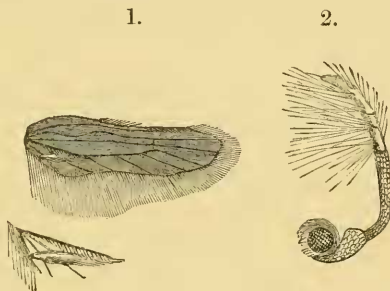
Genus CHRESTOTES (= *Safra*, Walk.).

Walker founded a genus under the name of *Safra* upon a species of Crambid from Shanghai (Cat. Lep. Het. xxvii. p. 195, 1863); he subsequently gave the same name to one of the genera of Gelechiidæ (Cat. Lep. Het. xxix. p. 785, 1864); the latter therefore requires a fresh denomination.

39. *Chrestotes dryas*, sp. n. (No. 70).

Primaries above pinky clay-coloured, mottled all over with grey; these mottlings are most regular along the borders, but are evidently not arranged on any plan, as they do not correspond on the opposite wings; fringe whitly brown, irrorated and obscurely spotted with grey: secondaries silver, with a tarnished appearance; fringe pale testaceous: thorax reddish clay-coloured; abdomen greyish brown. Under surface bronzy brown, shining: secondaries greyish towards the anal angle; body pale. Expanse of wings $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

One specimen. Honolulu.



EUPERISSUS, gen. nov. (Fig. 1, hind wing.)

Tarudæ affine genus. Alis angustis elongatis, venis parallelis: alæ anticæ margine costali modice arcuato, ciliis longulis; vena costali perlonga; vena subcostali triramosa, ramo primo venæ medio emisso, secundo et tertio apud angulum cellulæ anticæ emissis; vena superiore radiali furca terminali instructa; vena inferiore radiali simplici; vena mediana triramosa, ramis secundo et tertio approximatis: posticæ margine costali paululum concavo, ciliis apud apicem plicatis, venis omnibus bene separatis, ramis duobus subcostalibus paululum divergentibus; vena mediana supra late ciliata, ciliis regularibus rigidis, penicillum elongatum ruga abdominali emissum partim obtegentibus et inhibentibus; ciliis ordinariis longulis; capite lato leviter cristato, antennis longis modice pectinatis, palpis perlongis arcuatis; pedibus robustis, posticis perlongis, tibiis supra setosis, infra inæqualiter quadrispinosis.

This extraordinary form comes nearer to *Taruda* of Walker than to any other genus: it doubtless belongs to the group of genera allied to *Cryptotechia*; the singular development of bristles from the median vein of the secondaries, in order to hold down a long hair-pencil which proceeds from the marginal abdominal furrow, is one of the most singular contrivances which I ever observed in a Lepidopterous insect.

40. *Euperissus cristatus*, sp. n. (No. 72).

Primaries above pale shining bronze-brown, with a black spot at the end of the cell, a grey dot near the middle of the cell, one or two (very indistinct) near the base, and one about the middle of the interno-median area: secondaries silvery grey, with the cilia from the median vein and the pencil from the abdominal fold bright ochreous; marginal fringe pale brown, spotted obscurely with grey at the base: head clay-brown; thorax silvery; abdomen pale buff; basal joint of antennæ blackish, remainder of antennæ and palpi cream-coloured. Under surface shining silvery, metallic; legs and base of venter pale buff. Expanse of wings $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

One specimen. Mountains near Honolulu.

STÆBERHINUS, gen. nov. (Fig. 2, palpus.)

Urbaræ affine genus, *Ypsolopho** simile, differt autem palpis maris permagnis crassis, scopis terminalibus expansis, feminae palpis simplicibus longulis porrectis; antennis crassis.

The development of the male palpi in this genus is considerably greater than in the little South-American genus to which Walker has given the name of *Urbara*; this organ curves upwards far above the head in *Stæberhinus*, and is broadly fringed at the back, so as to present the appearance of a hearth-broom †.

41. *Stæberhinus testaceus*, sp. n. (No. 73).

Primaries above pale testaceous; six dark brown spots arranged in pairs, two at the base, two just beyond the basal third, the fifth (which is largest) just below the end of the cell, and the sixth in an oblique line with it on the dorsal margin; two or three widely-separated brown costal spots and an arched series close to the outer margin; a slender brown marginal line, and a paler line near the base of the

* *Y. verbascellus* especially.

† The development is quite different from that in *Anaphora*, being quite slender and only emitting divergent bristles from the back of the last joint.

fringe, beyond which it (the fringe) is almost pure white: secondaries silvery white, with faint cupreous reflections; an indistinct marginal testaceous line: body testaceous; palpi with the terminal bristles dark brown; abdomen silvery at the base. Primaries below greyish testaceous, with a narrow buff-coloured border; fringe silvery: secondaries with greyish testaceous costal area, otherwise as above: body below shining golden buff. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

A pair. Honolulu.

Argyresthiidæ.

42. *Argyresthia zebrina*, sp. n. (No. 74).

Primaries above stramineous; two black spots placed obliquely near the base on the costal and dorsal margins, two larger spots at about the basal third, almost uniting in the centre into an oblique band; an oblique irregular abbreviated band across the end of the cell, divided by a longitudinal line of the ground-colour at its inferior extremity, and beyond this four submarginal black dots; a broad oblique black subapical band, divided by a slender line of the ground-colour close to its outer edge; fringe white at apex, but interrupted by a large black spot confluent with the subapical band, and emitting a short curved line outwards and downwards close to the edge of the fringe: secondaries silvery white, slightly tinted with stramineous towards the apex: body ochraceous, frons black. Under surface shining grey: primaries with cupreous reflections. Expanse of wings 4 lines.

One specimen. Honolulu.

43. *Argyresthia? aurisquamosa*, sp. n. (No. 42).

Primaries coarsely scaled; brown, changing to purple in the light, and with the scales beyond the middle metallic golden in the centre; an irregular sulphur-yellow spot at about the centre of the dorsal margin, and a cuneiform subapical costal spot sulphur-yellow, changing in the light to brassy gold; fringe pale bronzy brown: secondaries bronzy brown, with the basicostal area and outer margin metallic silver; fringe very long and bronzy brown: thorax dark brown, shot with purple and spotted with gold; frons, palpi, and antennæ bright pearly opaline; abdomen greyish brown; legs whitish; tarsi obscurely banded with grey. Wings below bronzy brown: secondaries paler than primaries: body shining whity brown. Expanse of wings 5 lines.

One imperfect specimen. I have taken the description

from two specimens previously sent. "Occurs in neighbourhood of Honolulu."

Gracilariidæ.

44. *Gracilaria inana*, sp. n. (No. 112).

Allied to *G. rufipennella*. Primaries above pale brown, densely irrorated with darker brown, general coloration pale smoky brown; in certain lights a faint pink reflection; a blackish dot in the middle, and a second at the end of the cell; a line of dark brown scales from the second spot to the costa, and thence along the margin to apex; four ill-defined dark brown marginal dots between the apex and the first median branch; fringe whity brown, with cream-coloured basal line and a subbasal series of darker brown flecks: secondaries with the basal third silvery white, the remainder pale shining brown; fringe whity brown, with cream-coloured basal line: head and prothorax pale brown; frons white, vertex of head and basal joint of antennæ buff, remainder of antennæ grey; meso- and metathorax and abdomen pearly grey, anal tuft shining stramineous; legs above brownish, indistinctly banded with grey. Wings below shining bronze-brown: body whitish, tinted with yellow towards the anus. Expanse of wings $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

One specimen. Honolulu.

45. *Gracilaria auripennis*, sp. n. (No. 121).

Primaries above golden ochraceous, with orange fringe: secondaries smoky black: head and palpi opaline; antennæ above black, banded with white, below cream-coloured; thorax ochraceous; abdomen black. Primaries below shining fuliginous brown, with bright ochreous costal margin and fringe: secondaries silvery, with brown fringe: body below and legs brilliant pearly white. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

One specimen, "beaten from 'Koa' trees (a species of *Acacia* I believe) on Haleakala, Maui" (*T. B.*).

Elachistidæ.

46. *Laverna objecta*, sp. n. (No. 48).

Allied to *L. conturbatella*. Primaries dark fuliginous brown; a whitish spot at the base; an angulated cream-coloured band across the basal fourth; a rather wide bluish-white streak along the dorsal margin from the angle of the subbasal band to the external angle of the wing; the inner

edge of this streak is bisinuate, with a cream-coloured spot at the point between the sinuations; apical fourth densely irrorated with bluish white, with the exception of a spot at apex and a hastate spot on the outer margin; costal fringe and basal half of external fringe olive-brown, spotted with white, outer half cream-colour, tipped with grey: secondaries silvery grey, with the fringe pale brown at the base: head brown; palpi black and white; antennæ black; pro- and mesothorax black; metathorax and abdomen pale brown. Primaries below pale bronze-brown, with golden costal border; fringe crossed by a whitish stripe: secondaries silvery whitish, with brownish costal border and fringe: body below pearly whitish. Expanse of wings $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.


One specimen, which came in a former collection, but which I now venture for the first time to describe.

47. *Laverna corvina*, sp. n. (No. 122).

Primaries above sericeous jet-black; an oblique cream-coloured band at basal fourth continuous with an internally bisinuated streak of the same colour, which extends along the dorsal margin to the external angle, and then emits a rather yellower abbreviated band upwards close to the outer margin; a cream-coloured costal spot at apical fourth; fringe smoky black: secondaries silvery grey, with smoky-brown fringe; a jet-black pencil of hairs from the base of the costa: head dark green and golden; palpi blue-black, the joints tipped with whitish; antennæ black; collar golden; pro- and mesothorax black; metathorax testaceous; abdomen prismatic grey; legs black, banded with opaline white. Wings below shining grey; fringe brownish; pectus bright silvery; posterior legs below and venter bright golden opaline. Expanse of wings 7 lines.

Two specimens, "beaten from 'Koa' trees on Haleakala, Maui."

48. *Laverna domicolens*, sp. n. (No. 124).

Primaries above brownish grey, with slight pinky reflections; an irregular almost -shaped black-brown band from the base of costa, through the centre of the wing, to the apical third of costa; a black costal spot opposite to the centre of this band; three blackish costal dots towards apex; external angle suffused with brown; fringe whitish beyond the centre: secondaries metallic silvery, with pale bronze-brown fringe: body on both surfaces pearly white; tibiæ and tarsi banded with black. Wings below shining silvery, the pri-

maries appearing tarnished towards the apex and on the fringe. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

Two specimens, "occurring at Makawao, Maui; about 2000 feet above sea, in a house."

49. *Laverna parda*, sp. n. (No. 125).

Primaries above slaty grey, irrorated with black; the base, a streak along the dorsal margin, a streak across the cell, a spot on the costa near apex, and a spot at external angle densely sprinkled with white scales; a black spot at the base, two in the cell, a rather large one closing the cell, and two below the cell; fringe and the whole of the secondaries sooty grey: thorax black, spotted with ochreous; frons cream-coloured; abdomen grey, with pale margins to the segments; legs above black, banded with white, below white. Wings below shining plumbaginous grey, with dull grey cilia: body below silvery white. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

Var. (No. 127).

Smaller; the primaries much more generally irrorated with white, so that the black spots stand out more prominently; the secondaries plumbaginous instead of sooty grey, and with brown cilia; body paler; the head greyish white or creamy yellowish, with white frons and almost wholly white palpi; the black colouring of the upper surface of the legs variable (in the paler specimen reduced to a series of spots). Expanse of wings $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Three specimens, the typical one taken "on Haleakala, about 4000 feet above sea; apparently connected with dead wood." The two others "at light, Makawao, Maui."

One of the specimens taken at Makawao is exactly intermediate, excepting in size, between the two other specimens sent by Mr. Blackburn; and as the arrangement of the most stable character (that is, of the black spots on the primaries) is the same in all three, I cannot think that we have here more than a variation to deal with.

50. *Chrysoclista tigrina*, sp. n. (No. 120).

Primaries above golden orange; basicostal area dusky; discoidal cell black, crossed near the middle by two oblique lines of the ground-colour, and only separated by a third oblique line from a little curved black stria at the end of the cell; an oblique blackish costal streak above the end of the cell, immediately followed by a similar white streak; an almost fusiform apical costal black patch, partly crossed by

two silvery-white tufts of scales, and bounded externally at apex by a third; a broad silvery-white longitudinal median stripe from the base almost to the end of the cell; base of dorsal border dusky; five confluent black dots along the outer margin, the fourth bounded internally by a white dot; apical half of fringe golden orange, longitudinally striped with white, the dorsal half smoky brown; two longitudinal black dashes close to the external angle: secondaries silvery grey, with fuliginous brown fringes: head, thorax, and palpi pearly white; abdomen blackish. Wings below silvery grey, with slight bronzy reflections; apical half of fringe of primaries orange, remainder of fringe brown: body below white. Expanse of wings 5 lines.

One specimen, "beaten from 'Koa' trees on Haleakala."

51. *Chrysochista? haleakalæ*, sp. n. (No. 126).

Primaries above black, sericeous, with slight purplish reflections; a few golden-orange scales at the middle of the costal border, and a large spot of this colour above the end of the cell; a broad orange longitudinal stripe running along the median vein from the base to the end of the cell; a spot at external angle; cilia orange at apex: secondaries smoky black, with slight pinky reflections, the cilia dull: head and thorax orange; frons golden opaline; abdomen slaty grey, with fiery cupreous reflections. Wings below smoky brown, shining, with bronzy reflections; primaries with silvery inner border: body below shining metallic silvery, the tibiæ and tarsi blackish above. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

Two specimens. "On Haleakala, in company with *Laverna parda*."

Pterophoridae.

52. *Platyptilia repletalis* (No. 96).

Platyptilus repletalis, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. xxx. p. 931. n. 16 (1864).

One specimen. "Mauna Loa, Hawaii, elevation about 4000 feet."

Platyptilia cosmodactyla, var. (No. 137).

Aluata cosmodactyla, Hübner, Samml. eur. Schmett. 5, figs. 35, 36 (1827).

One specimen. "Not rare at light; also by beating, at an elevation of about 2000 feet, on Haleakala, Maui."

54. *Aciptilia hawaiiensis*, sp. n. (No. 138).

Wings above sericeous whity or sandy brown: primaries paler than the secondaries, but with dark brown costal border; a black dot just above the commencement of the cleft between the lobes; anterior lobe fuliginous brown, crossed near its base by an oblique white band, and towards the apex by two obliquely-placed white dots; fringe at apex white; posterior lobe fuliginous brown externally; fringe spotted here and there with white, that of the inner margin with a black dot near the commencement of the cleft, and black spotted with white towards the external angle: secondaries with greyish cilia; a black spot at the second third of the abdominal fringe: metathorax, base of abdomen, and hind margins of the segments white; legs banded above and below with white. Wings below darker than above: body below white. Expanse of wings 6 lines.

Two specimens. "Common on the sea-shore at Uoluolu, Maui" (*T. B.*).

XL.—*Descriptions of two new Longicorn Coleoptera and a new Genus of Dynastidæ.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Lamiidæ.

Megacriodes Forbesii, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, pube subtilissima cinerea indutus; thoracis disco macula oculata crocea ornato; clytris basi et sub humeros crebre granulosis, plagis sex albis ornatis.

Long. 22 lin.

Near to *M. Saundersii*, Pascoe (*Trans. Ent. Soc.* 3rd ser. iii. p. 272, 1866); but, judging from the figure (pl. xii. fig. 1), it is a more robust species. It differs chiefly in having the base of the elytra and all the humeral region thickly studded with shining granules. The scutellum is yellow. Each elytron has three patches of white pubescence (which were doubtless yellow when the insect was alive)—the first and second as in *M. Saundersii*, but very irregular in form; the third very elongate, and as if formed of the two apical spots of *M. Saundersii*. The underside is clothed with yellowish-grey pile, with a broad stripe along the side from behind the eye to the apical segment of the abdomen; this stripe is part